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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

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September 2, 1925.

FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO

POOR TOBACCO CROP IN SUMATRA FOR 1925

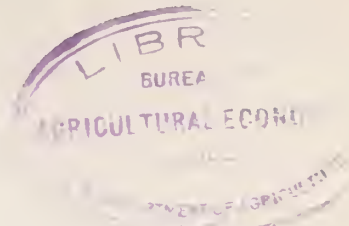
Because of the very inadequate rainfall during May, the tobacco crop in Sumatra for this year - the famous "Deli leaf" or "Sumatra wrapper" - will consist of a large percentage of poor quality leaf, and taken altogether, will be considerably lower in quality than the crops harvested during the last several years, according to Vice Consul Sydney B. Redecker in a report received in the Department of Agriculture. Not all of the crop, however, will be of poor grade, as the tobacco on the hill estates was harvested before the drought set in and this tobacco is reported to be of very good quality. Most of the estates situated in the lowlands suffered greatly from the dry spell in May and their tobacco undoubtedly will be of an inferior grade compared with previous years.

The drought occurred at a very critical time, as in May of all the months of the year, a good rainfall is necessary for the proper growth of the tobacco plants on the lowland estates. An idea of the insufficiency of the rainfall during this important period, can be had from the fact that the average rainfall in May during the last fifty years in Medan, in the center of the tobacco district, was 185 millimeters, whereas the rainfall in May of this year was only 69 millimeters. On some estates, the situation was even worse than is indicated by these figures and for nearly forty days, some estates received almost no rain.

Quality About Same As Last Year

It is impossible at this time to state exactly the amount of this year's crop, or the amount of the different grades produced, as the tobacco on the estates in the lowlands has not yet been entirely harvested. It is believed, however, that the amount of the crop will not greatly exceed, if it exceeds at all, the quantity produced in 1924, namely, 209,971 bales of 80 kilograms (176 lbs.) each.

It is likewise impossible to give any accurate information as to the relative quality of the crops of the several large producing companies, as all of these companies have estates in both the lowlands and the hills. It is probable therefore that all of the large companies, such as the Deli Mhatschappij, Deli-Batavia Mhatschappij, Senembah Mhatschappij, etc., will have mixed crops consisting of both good quality tobacco from the hill estates and poor quality tobacco from the estates on the plains.



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Restriction Agreement Abolished

By agreement among the estates having membership in the Deli Planters' Association, representing estates controlling 95% of the total crop, it has been decided to abolish the agreement, heretofore existing, restricting the amount of tobacco each estate may produce and fixing the total amount which may be exported during any one year. It is now believed that this restriction on output is no longer necessary and that the purpose for which it was established some years ago to keep up the market prices for Deli (Sumatra) tobacco and prevent a greater amount being produced than could be sold at high prices has now been accomplished. The maximum amount of tobacco to be exported under the restriction agreement in 1924, by all the estates who were members of the Association, was 214,500 bales, but this amount was not realized, the total crop amounting to only 209,971 bales. It is believed that the market will now be able to absorb all of the high grades of Deli tobacco which the estates can produce under present methods of cultivation. It is reported, however, that the estates will not by any means endeavor to produce as much tobacco as they possibly can, now that the restriction has been abolished and the prospects are that the amount of the crops produced without the restriction agreement will probably not greatly exceed the amounts produced heretofore. The estates are expected to confine their efforts to producing as high a percentage as the market can absorb, of the better and more profitable grades while reducing the percentage represented by the poorer grades, which naturally do not enjoy the same market demand or yield as large profits as the selected grades.

System of Sales of Crop at Auction in Holland to Continue

The estates also rejected the proposal made last year to dispose of at least a portion of the poorer grades of Sumatra tobacco, by sale locally for shipment directly to the country of consumption rather than by sale at auction in Holland. Under the present system, practically the entire crops of the estates belonging to the Planters' Association are shipped exclusively to Holland for sale at auction. This system not only gives to the growers in Sumatra entire control over the distribution of their product, but also because of the competition created among buyers by the system of sealed bidding, much higher prices undoubtedly are realized than would be the case if the tobacco were sold locally by ordinary private sale. The absence of local sales furthermore prevents a tobacco manufacturing industry developing in Sumatra, which might lead to difficulties from which the industry is now practically entirely free. The only tobacco now sold locally by the estates belonging to the Association is of a very inferior quality which, in former years, was thrown away, but which is now shipped to Java, China and elsewhere in Asia exclusively for Oriental consumption. The prospects are, therefore, that the present system of marketing the crop by sale at auction in Holland will continue to be followed in the future.

Most Profitable Year in 1924

The tobacco estates in Sumatra, in 1924, had the most profitable year in their history. While the 1923 crop which was sold in Holland last year was not of an exceptionally high quality, the bidding was keen, especially on the part of German buyers in the beginning of the auctions, a fact which, coupled with the large quantity produced and the reduced costs of production, resulted in a greater net profit to the industry than had ever been realized before. The total amount

brought by the 207,858 bales of tobacco of the 1923 crop sold at the auctions in 1924 was Fls. 81,000,000.00 (\$31,528,000) an increase of almost Fls. 15,000,000.00 (\$7,577,000) over the previous high record for the 1919 crop when Fls. 68,300,000.00 (\$23,951,000) was realized. Judging from the prices offered at the Amsterdam auctions for the 1924 crop being sold about the first of July 1925, the selling prices for the entire crop will probably also reach a satisfactory average, estimated somewhere in the neighborhood of Fls. 2.25 per half kilogram (\$.82 per pound at 40¢ per Fl), compared with an average price of Fls. 2.51 per half kilogram (\$.86 per pound at 38.2¢ per Fl), realized last year.

The following table shows the amount of the crops sold in Holland during the last thirteen years, the average prices paid per pound and the total amount received for each crop. Prices per pound for each crop year are converted at average exchange for the following year, when the crop was sold:

SUMATRA TOBACCO: Production and Value.

Crop year	Bales of 176.37 lbs. (80 Kilos)	Average price per lb.		Total value of crop
		Florins	Dollars	
				Dollars
1910	254,133	1.19	\$0.48	\$19,821,138
1911	280,704	1.29	.52	25,744,037
1912	282,920	1.23	.49	24,450,314
1913	251,689	1.15	.47	20,863,483
1914	246,543	.84	.34	14,783,468
1915	232,911	1.61	.68	27,933,389
1916	237,698	1.63	.69	41,120,598
1917	238,299	1.29	.68	28,652,738
1918	275,392	1.28	.51	24,772,052
1919	144,469	2.74	.94	23,951,197
1920	145,507	2.58	.87	22,326,871
1921	163,681	1.75	.67	19,341,840
1922	194,708	2.03	.79	27,129,114
1923	207,858	2.27	.86	31,527,527

Lower Production Costs

Although the average price received for tobacco this year will probably be lower than last year, a further reduction has been made in the average cost of production, which is now estimated to be from Fls. 1.20 to Fls. 1.30 per half kilo (1.1 lbs., 48-52¢ at the average 1925 rate of 40¢ per Fl.), compared with Fls. 1.30 to Fls. 1.35 per half kilo (50-51.5¢ at the average 1924 rate of 38.2¢ per Fl.) last year. The peak of the high cost of production was reached in 1920 when, owing to the high price of rice and estate supplies, the cost rose to Fls. 1.95 to Fls. 2.05 (67-71¢) per half kilo. Since that time, the cost of production has steadily decreased each year; the present cost of production being the lowest since 1918. The following table shows the average production costs since 1910; these costs not including, however, such charges as brokerage, bonuses to personnel in Sumatra and profits taxes:

Crop years	Cost of production per half kilo (1.1 lbs.)	
	Florins	Dollars (*)
1910 - 1914	0.80 - 0.90	\$0.32 - \$0.36
1915 - 1916	0.95 - 1.05	.39 - .43
1917 - 1918	1.05 - 1.15	.50 - .55
1919	1.85 - 1.95	.73 - .77
1920	1.95 - 2.05	.67 - .71
1921	1.90 - 2.00	.64 - .67
1922	1.60 - 1.70	.62 - .65
1923	1.35 - 1.45	.53 - .57

(*) Conversions made into U. S. currency on the basis of the average rate of exchange for the years shown.

A comparison of these costs with the prices received for Sumatra tobacco, shows clearly the exceeding profitableness of the industry which has made possible the payment of dividends by some of the companies amounting to more than forty per cent in one year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
T-2

September 3, 1925.

FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO

INCREASED GERMAN TOBACCO IMPORTS.

Total imports of leaf tobacco into Germany, which amounted to 216,000,000 pounds in 1924 as compared with 136,000,000 pounds in 1923 and 179,000,000 pounds in 1913, have been well maintained in the first half of 1925, but imports from the United States have dropped off. In the six months January-June 1925, Germany imported 113,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco as compared with 117,000,000 pounds in the same months of 1924, but the United States was the origin of only 9,900,000 pounds compared with 17,250,000 pounds last year.

An examination of the statistics of imports by countries of origin in the accompanying tables seems to indicate a definite shifting of the sources of supply in the years since the world war as compared with the years just preceding the war. This shift consists in a distinct increase in imports from Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria, with a corresponding decrease in imports from the Dutch East Indies and from the West Indies and neighboring Spanish-American countries.

Since the countries from which imports have declined are producers of cigar leaf and those from which imports have increased are producers of cigarette tobacco, these changes confirm reports from other sources of an increased use of cigarettes in Germany and a decrease in the use of cigars. The figures also give some indication of the magnitude of the shift in consumption.

Imports of tobacco from the United States were unusually heavy in 1923 and 1924, constituting from 14 to 16 per cent of the total imports as compared with nine to ten per cent in 1911-1913.

In the first six months of 1925, however, imports of tobacco from the United States have been but little larger than in corresponding months of the three years just preceding the war. The ratio which these imports bear to total imports is distinctly smaller than the three year pre-war average.

GERMAN TOBACCO IMPORTS:- 1911-13 and 1922-25, by Country
of Origin.

Year	Dutch East Indies	Turkey Greece & Bulgaria	United States	Brazil	Other S. American & W. Indies	Other Countries	Total
	:1000 lbs	:1000 lbs	:1000 lbs	:1000 lbs	:1000 lbs	:1000 lbs	:1000 lbs
1911.....	71,806	16,091	16,184	19,849	26,241	8,784	158,955
1912.....	80,248	19,056	17,195	21,277	25,915	11,426	175,097
1913.....	84,484	22,056	16,118	20,404	26,016	10,395	179,453
1922.....	71,357	47,922	15,980	14,526	8,158	2,774	160,707
1923.....	53,390	31,053	21,675	12,445	7,002	10,438	136,003
1924.....	72,295	49,681	30,234	27,017	a/	36,547	215,774
Jan-June 1924 ..	42,316	21,436	17,253	15,755	a/	20,146	116,906
Jan-June 1925 ..	36,952	38,024	9,929	14,498	7,209	6,021	112,633

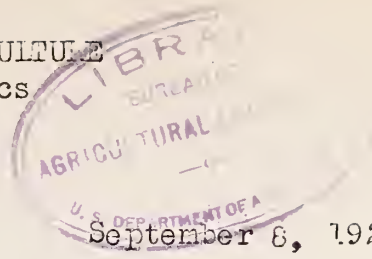
Compiled from Monatliche Nachweise über den Auswärtigen Handel Deutschlands
1911 - 1925.

a/ Included in Other Countries.

GERMAN TOBACCO IMPORTS:- 1911-13 and 1922-25, Per Cent by
Country of Origin.

Year	Dutch East Indies	Turkey Greece & Bulgaria	United States	Brazil	Spanish America & W. Indies	Other Countries	Total
	: Per cent	: Per cent	: Per cent	: Per cent	: Per cent	: Per cent	: Per cent
1911.....	45.2	10.1	10.2	12.5	16.5	5.5	100.0
1912.....	45.8	10.9	9.8	12.2	14.8	6.5	100.0
1913.....	47.1	12.3	9.0	11.4	14.5	5.7	100.0
1922.....	44.4	29.8	9.9	9.0	5.1	1.8	100.0
1923.....	39.3	22.8	15.9	9.2	5.1	7.7	100.0
1924.....	33.5	23.0	14.0	12.5	-	17.0	100.0
Jan-June 1924 ..	36.2	18.3	14.8	13.5		17.2	100.0
Jan-June 1925 ..	32.8	33.8	8.8	12.9	6.4	5.3	100.0

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agriculture Economics
Washington



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FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO

CHOSEN TOBACCO CROP INCREASED

The first estimate for the 1925 crop of tobacco in Chosen, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture, from Consul R. S. Miller, quoting the "Official Gazette", places the area cultivated at 37,360 acres compared with 29,340 acres in 1924. The production is forecast at 27,465,252 pounds, an increase of 13.4 per cent over the amount collected in 1924 which amounted to 24,221,050 pounds.

The average yield per acre in 1924 was 826 pounds and showed an increase of 97.8 pounds over the preceding year. The increased production, the consul states, was due both to an increased demand for the Chosen variety, which led to an enlarging of the area devoted to its cultivation, and to weather conditions, which increased the production per acre, and incidentally produced an inferior quality of some species.

The four varieties cultivated are, in the order of importance, Chosen, Yellow, Japanese and Turkish. The Chosen variety amounts to about 63 per cent of the total crop, the yellow 20 per cent, and the Japanese 16 per cent, while Turkish is unimportant. The Seoul branch office of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau accounted for 50 per cent of the Chosen variety of tobacco collected in 1924, which proved to be 31 per cent of the total tobacco production of the country.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

October 30, 1925

F.S.
T-4

FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO

WORLD TOBACCO PROSPECTS

Although few definite estimates of tobacco production are available for the important producing countries, estimates at hand, together with general condition statements, indicate a world production about equal to or slightly less than in 1924. Production in eleven countries, including the United States, as given in the following table, shows a decrease of 1.8 per cent for 1925.

TOBACCO: Production 1924 and 1925 ^{a/}

Country	1924	1925	Decrease from 1924	Increase over 1924
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	Per cent	Per cent
United States.....	1,240,513	1,228,972	.9	
Dominican Republic..... ^{b/}	28,000	45,000		60.7
Switzerland.....	790	840		6.3
Czechoslovakia..... ^{c/}	12,720	13,228		4.0
Bulgaria.....	96,340	72,310	24.9	
Rumania.....	47,290	44,000	7.0	
Poland..... ^{b/}	1,870	3,300		76.5
Tunis.....	860	770	10.5	
Palestine.....	4,067	1,630	59.9	
Japan.....	124,010	132,280		6.7
Chosen.....	24,221	27,465		13.4
Total above countries..	1,552,631	1,524,825	1.8	

^{a/}Figures include some revisions of figures published in the issue of Aug. 3, 1925, pages 133 to 136. ^{b/}Unofficial estimate. ^{c/}As reported by American Commercial Attache quoting the Govt. Statistical Office of Czechoslovakia.

The United States, the world's most important producer, has a crop estimated from the condition on October 1 at 1,229 million pounds, compared with last year's crop of 1,241 million pounds. Tobacco production will amount to about 255 million pounds, as compared with an estimated production of nearly 316 million pounds in 1924, the greatest decrease occurring in Kentucky, where the yield of all types was greatly reduced by drought, although the quality was probably improved. Dark fire cured type declined about 7 per cent from last year. The production of bright flue cured will exceed the 1924 crop by about 60 million pounds. The total production of cigar types is expected to exceed last year's crop by about 18 million pounds. A more detailed statement on the United States tobacco outlook is to be found in the October supplement to Crops and Markets.

No reports have been received concerning the size of the crop in the Netherlands East Indies, the second largest source of the world's tobacco supplies, but the quality is below last year. Reports from Sumatra previously published, state that the famous Deli wrapper tobacco was inferior in quality to that of the past few years, while production was expected to be about the same as last year. The total production of Sumatra last year was unofficially reported to be slightly larger than for the two preceding year's but considerably below the pre-war average. Cuba, one of the most important sources of leaf tobacco imported into the United States, according to an early report expected a crop of good quality but the production was said to be from 30 to 50 per cent less than that of 1924. Last year's crop of 77,000,000 pounds, as reported by an unofficial source, was the largest one harvested since 1920. The crop in the Philippine Islands, another source of supply for the United States, is said to be of an inferior quality, according to early reports. No estimate as to the amount of the crop has been received. The Brazilian crop has been seriously affected by drought and exports from that country may be only about half of the usual quantity, according to Consul Homer Brett at Bahia. Brazil ranks third as an exporter of tobacco. The Dominican Republic is reported as producing this year one of the largest tobacco crops it has ever produced.

In Greece, the most important tobacco exporting country in Europe, the crop is expected to be considerably larger than in 1924, although no definite figure has been received. The Greek crop has not been moving rapidly, according to P. M. Terry, representative of the Department of Commerce, writing from Brussels, and the crisis reported in "Foreign Crops and Markets" of August 3 is still continuing. The Turkish crop as previously reported will not reach the 1924 production, the quality of the leaf, however, is superior. The Czechoslovakian crop, according to American Commercial Attache James F. Hodgson at Prague, shows an increase over last year in the amount harvested, but the estimate is smaller than was expected from the acreage sown, because of unfavorable weather conditions during the growing season. The Commercial Attache states, however, that the final figure may show a larger yield than the estimate given above. No estimate as to the size of the German crop has been received. The acreage according to a report by Consul W. G. Roll is somewhat smaller than last year's official estimate of 22,571 acres. Commercial Representative Terry reports that weather conditions in Germany have not been particularly favorable for the tobacco harvest, the drenching rains at night having made the ground sodden and the leaves damp. The crop, however, is said to be satisfactory both as to quantity and quality. He also states that the prospects for the 1925 tobacco crop in Alsace are not as favorable as last year, owing to the long drought. Alsace produced 17,454,000 pounds of tobacco in 1924 or about 32 per cent of the total tobacco crop of France. Spain's tobacco crop is giving satisfactory results both as to quantity and quality, according to Consul W. C. Burdett at Seville, Spain. Tobacco culture in Spain is limited to 2,000,000 tobacco plants or 2,500 acres according to government regulations. The varieties cultivated are the ordinary grades commonly consumed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

November 7, 1925.

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FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO

THE 1925 TOBACCO CROP IN TURKEY

The 1925 tobacco crop for all Turkey, as reported by the tobacco growing district, is estimated at 105,570,000 pounds, while the Tobacco Monopoly places the crop at 103,000,000 pounds, according to a report by the British Commercial Secretary at Constantinople received in the Department of Agriculture. This is a decrease of 38 to 39 per cent from last year, when the total production according to a trade report amounted to 170,000,000 pounds. As previously reported the low yield is due to the prolonged drought which was particularly felt in Smyrna, one of the most important tobacco growing districts. The Commercial Secretary states, however, that the new crop is of an exceptional quality and that there is already an active demand for it. The Tobacco Monopoly will handle 22,400,000 pounds while practically all of the Smyrna crop, estimated at 29,120,000 pounds, and about 9,000,000 pounds of the Samsoun crop of 12,800,000 pounds will probably be sold to American firms the report states. The total quantity available for other markets is not expected to exceed 45,000,000 to 52,000,000 pounds.

Adding the figure for tobacco production in Turkey to the tobacco table published in our report T-4 under date of October 30, gives a total crop, for 12 countries reporting in 1925, amounting to 1,630,000,000 pounds as compared with last year's production of 1,723,000,000 for the same countries.

The acreage devoted to tobacco in Paraguay is greater than last year according to a cable to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce from American Commercial Attache Feely at Buenos Aires. The total acreage last year amounted to 23,700 acres and produced a crop of 25,440,000 pounds of tobacco, according to the International Institute of Agriculture. Tobacco ranks second as a money crop among the agricultural products of Paraguay.

An increase is expected in the tobacco crops of the Australian Province of Victoria for the next few years as a result of the renewal of the guarantee of prices by the British Australasian Tobacco Company for three years beginning January 1926, according to Vice Consul Haskell E. Coates quoting the Victorian Department of Agriculture.

Vice Consul Harrington at Antwerp states that the Belgian tobacco crop this year will probably be as large as that of last year, which was one of the largest crops since the war. The quality of the new crop, however, is not considered normal and prices have tended to fall.

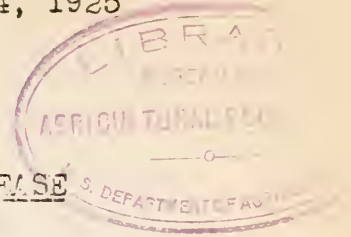
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

November 24, 1925

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FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO

AUSTRIAN IMPORTS OF AMERICAN TOBACCO DECREASE



The steadily increasing extent to which the Austrian Tobacco Monopoly is returning to its prewar sources of supply in Bulgaria and Turkey, and a general shift on the part of the Austrian tobacco smoker from the use of expensive cigars and manufactured cigarettes to the use of relatively cheap pipe, cigarette and chewing tobacco has had a direct effect on Austrian purchases of American leaf tobacco, particularly of Pale Virginia, Dark Virginia and Kentucky tobaccos, during the past year and a half, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul John P. Hurley, Vienna.

The share of the United States in the raw tobacco trade of Austria during the first half of 1925 amounted to 926,000 pounds, or approximately 8 per cent of the total imports. Statistics for the corresponding six months of 1924 are not available but imports from the United States during all of 1924 amounted to 3,167,000 pounds or 10.3 per cent of the total for that year, and in 1923 to 5,858,000 pounds or 17.2 per cent of the total imports.

Much smaller imports of Virginia pale leaf, used in the manufacture of cigarettes, accounted for much of this slump in the imports from the United States. Detailed statistics for the first half of 1925 are not available but imports of Virginia pale leaf during 1924 amounted to only 715,000 pounds as compared with 2,114,000 pounds in 1923. The principal reason for the decreased use of American cigarette tobacco is that Austria, which has always preferred cigarette tobacco from the Balkans, is again receiving a large proportion of its supplies from those sources. Virginia pale leaf was used as a substitute during 1922 and 1923 when the Balkans were unable to supply enough of the desired qualities.

Considerable quantities of dark Virginia and Kentucky tobacco were also used in Austria during 1923 for the manufacture of cigars. The production of cigars during 1921, 1922, and 1923, however, was considerably larger than sales, because of the unemployment and reduced purchasing power in Austria during those years. Stocks of cigars became so heavy that the monopoly reduced its output from 181,000,000 cigars in 1923 to only 117,000,000 in 1924, the lowest for any year since the

war. Imports of dark Virginia and Kentucky leaf during 1924 accordingly declined, amounted to only 687,000 pounds as compared with 1,909,000 pounds in 1923. The stabilization of the crown in 1923, however, resulted in great improvement in business conditions and put an end to periodical increases in prices of tobacco products. This led to an increase in the consumption of cigars during 1924 and the first half of 1925, sales by the monopoly during 1924 amounting to 205,000,000 as compared with 158,000,000 in 1923. The consequent reduction in stocks has been so rapid that the production of cigars by the monopoly during 1925 seems likely to show a material increase over the output for 1923 and 1924, with 90,000,000 cigars manufactured in the first half of 1925. The outlook for greater use for dark Virginia and Kentucky tobacco appears to be improving. The use of this type of American leaf in the manufacture of cigars in Austria, however, will depend largely upon the price at which it can be purchased in competition with tobacco from other sources.

There has also been a sharp decline in the Austrian imports of pipe tobacco particularly in imports of Maryland and Ohio which are used for the manufacture of high priced pipe tobacco. Imports of ribs and stalks on the other hand show a large increase. These are used for the extraction of nicotine and for adulterating leaf tobacco.

Detailed statistics of Austrian imports of American tobacco during 1923 and 1924, the latest year for which complete figures are available, are given in the following table:

AUSTRIAN IMPORTS OF AMERICAN TOBACCO

American Varieties Imported	1923	1924
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Dark Virginia and Kentucky.....	1,909,000	687,000
Pale Virginia.....	2,114,000	715,000
Maryland.....	406,000	90,000
Ohio.....	396,000	----
Various Pipe Tobaccos.....	283,000	----
Ribs and stalks.....	750,000	1,675,000
Total.....	5,858,000	3,167,000

Statistics forwarded by Consul John P. Hurley at Vienna in letter dated October 17, 1925.

The tendency of the Austrian consuming public in 1921 through 1923, was toward greater use of pipe tobacco and tobacco to be rolled into cigarettes, with less use of the comparatively expensive cigars and cigarettes. 1924 sales figures indicate, however, a return to the use of cigars and manufactured cigarettes.

PRODUCTION AND SALES OF TOBACCO MANUFACTURES

Item and Year	: Millions : of cigars:	: Millions : of : Cigarettes	: Cigarette, pipe: : & chewing to- : bacco in met- : ric tons a/	: Snuff in : metric : tons
PRODUCTION				
1920.....	152	2,585	2,416	---
1921.....	194	3,309	3,803	---
1922.....	236	4,042	4,757	96
1923.....	181	2,355	5,315	202
1924.....	117	3,371	5,619	161
1925 (first half) ..	90	1,500	2,700	75
SALES				
1921.....	172	3,176	3,165	169
1922.....	170	3,600	4,596	133
1923.....	158	2,935	5,872	129
1 1924.....	205	3,741	5,673	134

a/ In 1923 about 70 per cent pipe tobacco, 26% cigarette tobacco and 4% chewing tobacco. In later years the relation has not changed materially.

Domestic production of tobacco is insignificant in Austria, and practically all of the tobacco consumed has to be imported. Imports since the war reached their maximum in 1923 with a total of nearly 34,000,000 pounds. During 1924 imports amounted to 30,540,000 pounds. Imports during the first half of 1925 amounted to a little over 11,000,000 pounds, compared with 16,500,000 during the corresponding period of 1924. The chief sources of supply during 1924 were Bulgaria, 42 per cent of the total, Turkey 16.3 per cent, the Dutch East Indies 16 per cent, the United States 10.3 per cent and the Dominican Republic 9.4 per cent. The extent to which Austria is returning to its principal pre-war sources of supply, that is Bulgaria and Turkey, is indicated by the fact that imports of raw leaf tobacco from these two sources combined, amounted to 58 per cent of total imports during 1924, compared with only 28 per cent in 1921. Other sources of supply in the order of importance were Greece, French Africa, Paraguay and Cuba.

AUSTRIAN IMPORTS OF LEAF TOBACCO
1920 to 1925

Imported from	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1st half 1925
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Algeria.....	a	a	a	a	520,286	1,205,332
Bulgaria	a	5,978,875	9,488,598	8,988,154	12,974,071	3,522,981
Brazil	a	a	a	1,796,749	a	a
Cuba	a	a	a	63,933	213,846	337,504
Dutch E. Indies	3,644,204	9,393,801	2,616,860	5,127,900	4,744,299	1,459,445
England.....	a	a	4,616,432	a	a	a
Germany.....	2,802,047	1,558,811	a	a	a	a
Greece	965,014	a	a	526,899	725,313	491,626
Hungary.....	a	1,038,366	a	2,751,341	a	a
Italy	696,654	a	2,528,676	a	a	a
Netherlands....	1,212,530	a	a	a	a	a
Paraguay	a	a	a	540,127	302,030	1,047,185
Russia.....	a	368,168	2,032,641	a	a	1,060,413
Dominican Republic.....	a	a	a	3,567,045	2,872,594	a
Turkey	297,621	941,364	3,626,567	3,595,702	4,982,396	923,727
United States :	a	4,206,377	2,074,528	5,857,622	5,165,805	925,932
Yugoslavia.....	251,324	a	a	a	a	a
All others	39,683	636,539	4,572,342	1,115,528	39,684	8,818
Tot l.....	9,909,677	21,107,501	31,556,644	33,930,993	30,540,324	11,040,657

a/ Included in all others if any.

Austrian imports of tobacco manufactures have also declined steadily since the beginning of 1923, amounting to only 17,000 pounds in 1924, as compared with 245,000 pounds in 1923. The Monopoly has been able to supply a larger proportion of the domestic requirements with the best imported manufactured products, ranging from 50 per cent to 150 per cent higher than the best domestic made product.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

December 19, 1925

F.S.
T-7

FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO

THE GREEK TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Tobacco production in Greece during 1924 amounted to 97,923,000 pounds according to reports of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome received in the Department of Agriculture. The crop was 20,961,000 pounds under the unusually large 1923 crop but well above the 1909-13 average of 58,987,000 pounds. The increase has resulted largely from the acquisition of territory after the war.

Greek tobacco is an important factor in international trade more because of the quality than because of its quantity, according to Arthur Garrels, American Consul General at Athens. Climate and soil have contributed qualities which make Greek "Oriental" types valuable to the manufacturers of high-grade cigarettes. Peculiar characteristics of aroma, taste, combustibility, color and low nicotine content are the qualities which makes these tobaccos sought after. Exports in 1924 reached 92,225,000 pounds, of which 40,830,000 pounds went to Germany, according to the Consul General. The United States took 17,365,000 pounds in that year, and Italy 15,946,000 pounds. Domestic consumption for 1924 is estimated at about 12,100,000 pounds.

Turkey and Bulgaria, growing similar types of tobacco, are the keenest competitors of the Greek trade. Some of the richest tobacco areas of those two countries were located in the parts of Macedonia and Thrace which became Greek ~~after~~ the war. It is those areas that contribute the bulk of the export tobacco, which is the principal source of Greek national wealth and of revenue for the State. Cultivation, sale and manufacture are free from any State monopoly. Revenue is derived from cultivation and consumption taxes. The government is trying to stimulate production by means of commercial treaties which may widen the export market.

Recent commercial and labor difficulties in the industry have suggested a need for some sort of government supervision. There has been created, therefore, under the title "Officer for the Protection of Greek Tobacco", an organization of government officials and representatives of trade and agriculture to look after the interests of this important Greek export commodity. According to Mr. Garrels, the new organization began operations on November 1, 1925. It has branches in every important tobacco center in Greece which are charged specifically with the study of all phases of tobacco production and trade. The powers of the new organization are advisory rather than mandatory. It is expected to provide basic material for legislation affecting the tobacco industry, while working to adjust differences arising among the various groups of interests engaged in placing the product on the market.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

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F.S.
T-8

13
5752 F FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO

INCREASED TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN ALGERIA

Production of tobacco, which ranks among Algeria's important crops, has been increasing materially in the last 35 years and the country's importance as an exporting country shows corresponding growth, according to L. W. Haskell, American Consul at Algiers in a report received in the Department of Agriculture. The average annual export of tobacco consists of about 12,000,000 cigars, 66,000,000 packages of 20 cigarettes and 38,000,000 packages of smoking tobacco weighing about 2,143,000 pounds. It has been estimated that the average annual local consumption is about 33,000,000 cigars, 35,000,000 packages of 20 cigarettes, and 73,000,000 packages of smoking tobacco weighing about 4,189,000 pounds.

ALGERIA: Production and export of tobacco.

Year	:	Production	:	Exports	
				Leaf	Manufactured
				:	:
		<u>Pounds</u>		<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1892	:	6,600,000	:	:	:
1922	:	20,868,000	:	33,550,000	10,121,000
1923	:	46,097,000	:	17,516,000	9,277,000
1924	:	66,140,000	:	30,113,300	10,207,000
a/ 1925	:	55,170,000	:	:	:

a/ Preliminary.

The Algerian exports consist of considerable quantities of cigarettes and cigars of high quality, the prices of which are often low enough to compete with foreign tobaccos in their home markets. For export, and also to satisfy the taste of Europeans in Algeria, local manufacturers employ in their mixtures leaves of foreign origin, mostly American. The American tobacco imported consists principally of Kentucky (in Europe meaning all fire-cured), Burley, Virginia (in Europe meaning all flue cured) and Maryland.

The different grades of Algerian tobacco used in the Algerian tobacco manufacture are classified as follows: (1), strong tobacco; (2), neutral tobacco for mixing with imported tobacco; (3), tobacco specially selected for its aroma. The principal places of production of such tobaccos are; (1), District of Issers, including the whole Kabylia, which produces light tobacco used mostly for cigarette manufacture; (2), Blida region, producing a heavy quality used for smoking tobacco; (3), Province of Bona, which produces a yellow quality used to give native tobacco a foreign aroma.

There are now in Algeria three producers' cooperative associations which have made arrangements with the French "Regie" for the purchases of crops. Such associations have a ten year contract with the "Regie" for an annual minimum delivery of 5,511,500 pounds. There are also a number of well organized large plantations and quite a few small growers.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

F.S.
T-9.

January 2, 1926.

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FOREIGN NEWS ON TOBACCO

WORLD TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Tobacco production in 19 countries for which data have been received indicate a crop about 2 per cent below the crops produced in the same countries during the two preceding years, but an increase of 38 per cent above the 1909-13 average. These countries accounted for 74 per cent of last year's estimated total world tobacco crop, exclusive of India, and China.

Production statistics have not yet been received for this year from the Dutch East Indies, Brazil, and the Philippine Islands, all of them among the important exporting countries. From reports received to date, however, a crop somewhat below last year may be expected in Brazil while Sumatra, according to an early report, will probably produce a crop about equal to last year's production of 40 million pounds. The quality of the crop in the Dutch East Indies and the Philippine Islands, according to early reports, is inferior to last year. The Brazilian crop will probably show a considerable decrease from the 1924-25 crop. A report from Consul Donovan at Rio de Janeiro dated November 14, states that the harvest which was then in progress was giving unsatisfactory returns in the Amazon basin, Parahyba, Sergipe and Bahia. The state of Bahia, which normally produces about 50 per cent of the tobacco crop of Brazil, says Consul Homer Brett at Bahia, is expected to produce only about 41,000,000 pounds this season, according to a Brazilian trade paper.

The United States, the world's most important producer, has a crop this year of 1,350 million pounds, according to the December estimate which is an increase of 9 per cent over the 1924 crop of 1,242 million pounds. Unusually good yield and quality are noted in practically all cigar leaf producing areas of the United States while in most other areas yield and quality were more or less adversely affected by the unusually dry growing season. Conditions in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee in particular have been unfavorable. In Virginia the quality is the lowest reported in several years.

Reports from the most important tobacco producing countries of Europe indicate a total production in those countries 13 per cent below the crop which they produced in 1924. The greatest decreases occur in France, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. France, which usually imports a considerable amount of tobacco from the United States, has a crop 45 per cent below last year. Czechoslovakia's crop, on the other hand, is 30 per cent above last year. As compared with last year, Greece, which is an important source of supply for the Turkish type of tobacco used in the manufacture of choice cigarettes, reports an increase of 38 per cent. Bulgaria, which figures to a slight extent in United States imports, reports a decrease of 25 per cent, while Yugoslavia's crop is 61 per cent less than her unusually large crop produced in 1924. Data are still

lacking for Germany, Russia, Hungary, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland. The acreage devoted to tobacco in Germany this year is 16 per cent less than in 1924. A report from Commercial Secretary Terry at Brussels at the time of the tobacco harvest stated that the crop in Germany was satisfactory both as to quantity and quality.

Competition is increasing among European tobacco producers, says Mr. Terry. Bulgaria is said to be particularly concerned over the increasing activity in tobacco exporting by Greece and Yugoslavia. The latter country expects to abolish all tobacco export taxes and to improve its marketing processes and technical organization. There is also increased activity in Crimea and the Caucasus, and also in Hungary and Italy, where expanded areas may put the industry on an export basis. To meet the increasing competition, Bulgarian growers are requesting the repeal of all export taxes.

Mr. Terry states that the Russian Soviet Government expects to increase revenues through an expanded tobacco industry. Large credits are said to have been asked for to aid tobacco production, largely to insure a domestic supply without importing. A prohibition on exporting cigarette tobacco may follow.

The tobacco crop of Turkey is said to be of a quality superior to last year, according to a report from the American Trade Commissioner Julian E. Gillespie at Constantinople. A species of "Basma" tobacco is now being grown in Turkey, the leaves of which are smaller and finer than the type of tobacco usually grown there. This type of tobacco has the aroma as well as other good qualities to which the Thracian tobaccos owe their renown. The production of the "Basma" tobacco in Turkey is attributed to the fact that the exchanged inhabitants from Macedonia and Thrace, where the tobacco growing industry is very highly developed, brought with them large quantities of selected seeds and introduced new methods of culture.

No recent estimates on tobacco production are available for India or China. In an unofficial estimate of pre-war production it appears that India ranked second in tobacco production and was placed about fifth among exporting countries. Her exports since the war have increased considerably which would indicate that her production has probably likewise increased. No reliable statistics are available for China. Tobacco production, however, is of considerable importance and is grown in nearly every province. An estimate compiled by the United States Department of Commerce based on per capita consumption, exports and imports, places the 1923 crop at 250 million pounds. Estimates for later years are not available.

TOBACCO: Area in specified countries, average 1909-13, annual
1922-1925.

Country	Average 1909-13 a/	1922	1923	1924	1925
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE					
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada	b/ 14,964	25,762	23,932	21,317	c/ 18,261
United States	1,223,000	1,695,000	1,877,000	1,706,000	1,747,000
Porto Rico	d/ 19,357	35,302	34,999	40,000	33,000
EUROPE					
Belgium	10,235	4,149	4,907	6,850	7,882
France	40,552	38,118	41,098	42,763	31,866
Italy	20,383	55,333	75,983	89,025	e/ 98,800
Germany	32,380	28,400	e/ 19,677	23,541	18,749
Czechoslovakia	7,932	4,122	6,321	10,244	13,348
Hungary	92,635	44,082	38,400	37,578	
Yugoslavia	35,241	31,419	53,606	87,051	
Greece	76,463	114,407	148,087	148,400	
Bulgaria	35,632	83,100	131,447	116,000	101,300
Rumania	d/ 53,375	52,835	43,920	77,500	90,600
Poland	7,813			e/ 1,678	e/ 3,914
Russia	129,991		95,850	94,500	f/ (118,000)
AFRICA					
Algeria	24,920	27,119	53,703	73,100	66,700
ASIA					
India	1,057,000	1,332,000			
Ceylon	14,190	12,709	12,709	12,701	
Japanese Empire -					
Japan	72,406	96,809	88,437	93,100	90,700
Chosen	50,782	30,119	31,300	29,340	37,361
Siam	b/ 26,235	29,187	24,558		
Philippine Islands	153,619	147,939	159,948	178,134	
	Average				
SOUTHERN HEMI- SPHERE	1909-10 to 1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
SOUTH AMERICA					
Brazil		155,400	194,700	166,400	
Paraguay	17,174	32,741	26,700	28,700	
Argentina	26,513	16,556	21,804	20,522	

TOBACCO: Area in specified countries, average 1909-13, annual 1922-1925, cont'd.

Country	: Average : : 1909-13 to : 1922-23 : 1923-24 : 1924-25 : 1925-26 : 1913-14 : : : : :
SOUTHERN HEMI- SPHERE	: <u>Acres</u> : <u>Acres</u> : <u>Acres</u> : <u>Acres</u> : <u>Acres</u>
AFRICA	: : : : :
Union of S. Africa:	<u>g/</u> 19,358 : 19,301 : : : :
Southern Rhodesia :	4,422 : 9,054 : 8,004 : : :
Nyazaland..... :	7,045 : 18,440 : <u>e/</u> 17,408 : <u>e/</u> 21,090 : :
OCEANIA	: : : : :
Java and Madura.. :	465,658 : 334,118 : 351,261 : 533,249 : :

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

a/ Averages for European countries are estimates for territory within the present boundaries. b/ Three year average. c/ Ontario only. 13,273 acres were devoted to tobacco in this province in 1924 as compared with 8,630 acres in 1923 and 9,189 acres in 1922. d/ Four year average. e/ Unofficial. f/ Estimate based on an increase of 25 per cent over 1924 according to the Russian Bureau of Information. g/ One year only.

TOBACCO: Production in specified countries, average 1909-13, annual 1922-1925.

Country	: Average : : 1909-13 : 1922 : 1923 : 1924 : 1925 : <u>a/</u> : : : : :
NORTHERN HEMI- SPHERE	: 1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000 : <u>pounds</u> : <u>pounds</u> : <u>pounds</u> : <u>pounds</u> : <u>pounds</u>
NORTH AMERICA	: : : : :
Canada	: <u>b/</u> 15,066 : 25,948 : 21,297 : 18,711 : <u>c/</u> 20,623
United States.... :	996,037 : 1,246,837 : 1,515,110 : 1,242,456 : 1,349,660
Mexico	: <u>b/</u> 29,095 : 23,085 : 24,326 : <u>d/</u> 14,000 : <u>d/</u> 7,187
Guatemala	: <u>e/</u> 256 : 336 : 154 : : :
Costa Rica	: : : : 680 : :
Salvador	: : 1,213 : 1,213 : : :
Cuba	: 73,666 : 51,808 : 39,903 : <u>d/</u> 77,000 : <u>d/</u> 47,000
Dominican Republic:	<u>e/</u> 25,417 : 15,000 : <u>d/</u> 20,000 : <u>d/</u> 29,000 : <u>d/</u> 45,000
Porto Rico	: <u>f/</u> 10,828 : 24,712 : 24,500 : 28,000 : 23,402
Jamaica	: <u>e/</u> 490 : : : : :

THE HISTORY OF THE
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TOBACCO: Production in specified countries, average 1909-13,
annual 1922-1925, Cont'd.

Country	Average 1909-13	1922	1923	1924	1925
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
EUROPE	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Sweden	1,744	1,166	1,510	1,299	
Denmark	f/ 258	0	0	49	
Belgium	20,767	7,333	9,502	15,031	16,876
France	53,598	61,495	55,464	78,829	43,185
Italy	22,964	50,485	69,004	d/101,351	d/ 98,300
Switzerland	1,266	794	794	790	840
Germany	64,116	46,387	31,421	44,092	
Austria	590				
Czechoslovakia	9,467	4,548	6,160	12,720	16,515
Hungary	111,883	34,392	29,762	38,045	
Yugoslavia	31,920	20,704	38,231	78,671	d/ 31,000
Greece	58,987	38,936	118,884	d/97,923	d/134,900
Bulgaria	23,435	58,077	88,184	96,340	72,310
Rumania	g/ 43,174	27,750	21,356	47,290	d/ 44,000
Poland	8,725		d/ 110	d/ 1,870	d/ 3,300
Russia h/	230,142	d/i/ 2,889	d/i/32,501	d/25,300	i/
AFRICA					
Algeria	23,097	20,868	46,097	66,140	55,170
Tunis	266	722	733	856	770
ASIA					
Turkey	f/ 88,180	d/ 44,092	d/ 50,646	d/170,000	d/105,571
Persia		i/ (23,000)	i/ (23,000)	i/23,000	i/ (23,000)
Palestine		1,530	1,422	4,067	1,630
Syria	d/f/k/360	d/l/ 2,315	d/l/ 2,374	d/ 2,603	l/ k/ 1,760
Cyprus		60	29	6	
British India	d/f/450,000				
Ceylon		10,000	10,000	10,000	
Japanese Empire					
Japan	93,717	153,364	136,114	124,010	140,550
Chosen	25,510	23,244	26,170	d/24,221	d/ 27,465
Formosa	1,120	3,755	3,610		
Indo-China	m/ 15,959				
Siam		14,202	15,057		
Philippine Islands	65,005	66,004	72,324	95,509	

TOBACCO, Production in specified countries, average 1909-13, annual
1922-1925, Cont'd.

Country	Average 1909-13 to 1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
SOUTH AMERICA					
Chile	4,493	8,763	9,715		
Brazil f/	110,000	156,253	130,000	130,310	
Uruguay	2,015	78	194	503	
Paraguay g/	17,044	24,672	22,884	25,441	
Argentina	12,635	17,730	25,344	20,432	
AFRICA					
French Equatorial Africa		553	600	772	
Belgian Congo		926	882		
Union of South Africa .. g/	14,981	9,071	8,200	13,000	
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,993	2,811	3,272		
Northern " "		19	1,140		
Nyasaland	3,017	6,490	3,919	7,223	
Madagascar e/	4,203		16,490	19,840	
OCEANIA					
Dutch East Indies -					
Java and Madura..... n/	218,733	144,742	151,090	200,344	
Sumatra (East Coast):	46,273	35,413	37,895	40,044	
British North Borneo..:		1,203	1,231		
Australia	2,135	3,033	1,246		
Fiji	42	53	59		
Total all countries re-					
porting for all periods	1,636,442	1,973,851	2,291,179	2,304,623	2,259,701
listed (1909-13 to 1925)					
Estimated world total					
exclusive of India					
and China.....	2,670,000	2,570,000	2,990,000	3,100,000	

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, unless otherwise stated.

a/ Average for European countries are estimates for territory within present boundaries. b/ Two-year average. c/ Ontario only. This province produced 12,135,000 lbs. in 1924 as compared with 10,797,000 lbs. in 1923 and 11,032,000 lbs. in 1922. d/ Unofficial. e/ Three-year average. f/ One year only. g/ Four-year average. h/ These figures include production in Asiatic Russia. i/ Incomplete data, yellow tobacco only. According to another source the total production of yellow tobacco and makhorka in 1924 amounted to 43,335,000 pounds. j/ Rough estimate of annual production. k/ Lebanon only, according to the International Institute of Agriculture this district produced 1,102,000 pounds in 1922, 882,000 in 1923 and 1,587,000 lbs. in 1924. l/ Exclusive of Aleppo. m/ Exclusive of Tonking. n/ Rough estimate of total production. There are no official estimates of production of land under native cultivation, the figure quoted here includes a rough estimate of the crop produced by natives on the basis of an average yield of 4 piculs per bouw, as quoted by Trade Commissioner J. E. Van Sickle, Batavia, Java. To this figures is added the official estimate of production by Europeans.

